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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
            FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON
JEFF BOARDMAN, et al.,
             Plaintiffs, )
                             )No. 1:15-cv-00108-MC
   v.
PACIFIC SEAFOOD GROUP, et al, )
             Defendants. )
    BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDGE MICHAEL MCSHANE
                  ORAL ARGUMENT
                   May 26, 2017
                      Friday
                    11:05 A.M.
FOR PLAINTIFFS: MR. MICHAEL HAGLUND
                MR. ERIC BRICKENSTEIN
                (Appearing by telephone.)
FOR DEFENDANTS: MS. RACHEL LEE
                MR. TIMOTHY W. SNIDER
                (Appearing by telephone.)
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              FRIDAY MAY 26, 2017 11:10 A.M.
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                   THE COURT: Hi, folks. This is Judge
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     McShane.
               Thanks for joining me. Why don't I have
     the attorneys introduce themselves for the record,
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     starting with plaintiffs' counsel.
                   MR. HAGLUND: Mike Haglund and Eric
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     Brickenstein for plaintiffs, Your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: Thank you.
                   MS. LEE: Rachel Lee and Tim Snider
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     for defendants, Your Honor. And with us is -- I
     understand in-house counsel for Pacific Seafood is
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     also on the line.
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                   THE COURT: Who is that again? Do we
     have that person on the line?
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                   MR. OCCHIPINTI: Yes, Your Honor.
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     Daniel Occhipinti, in-house counsel for Pacific.
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                   THE COURT: Great. Thank you. All
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     right. Sorry about the delay a little bit this
     morning. We share a court reporter down in Eugene,
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     and we had to wait for the court reporter. But I
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     did want to go ahead and put this on the record.
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                   And I'm sorry that I did not make it
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     to Portland. I know we were going to do it in
     person there. But I've read your briefings.
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I've gone back through a lot of the filings in the case to kind of remind myself of where we're at.

I guess -- I don't want to spend a lot of time arguing basically whether we should be going forward or whether the plaintiffs have waived their objections by the delay in responding to the request for production. I guess I would like to really talk more about where we are going with this case.

Just doesn't -- it's really a bench trial that's going to rely primarily on experts who are familiar with the market. And we seem to be getting into some minutia of individual information by individual fishermen that I just -- I'm having a hard time understanding how helpful that's going to be ultimately to me at a bench trial to determine whether there's a violation of monopolistic practices under the Sherman or Clayton Act.

Maybe I can start with the defense in maybe helping me understand why we need the level of information -- navigational records, individual sales records, those kinds of things for experts to really analyze broadly this market.

MS. LEE: Certainly, Your Honor.

This is Rachel Lee. And so if Your Honor is already

familiar with the general outlines in this case, it certainly is true that the documents that we've requested here are necessary and relevant to the analysis and the issues in this case.

I'll begin just with what you first pointed to which was -- I believe you said the navigational analysis. So one of the issues in this case is whether the Ocean Gold acquisition would have given Pacific Seafood too much market power.

And that depends on what -- you know, obviously a central question for that is: What is the market definition? How narrow or how broad is the relevant market?

And so in order to get into that, you need to know where the fishermen were fishing and how far they traveled to deliver their catch, because one of the allegations that the plaintiff has made here is that fishermen don't travel more than 50 to 100 miles from the spot where they fish to the spot where they deliver, and that influences how they are describing the relevant markets. And so we need access to information about how far, in fact, fishermen do travel. That's information the experts will need and that is not contained within the PacFIN or AKFIN databases.

And we also need information about what the fishermen -- not just what the fishermen, in fact, fished for and sold, but what their other options were in terms of other seafood products that they could have substituted for fishing in these markets or fishing for the types of seafood that plaintiffs are arguing Pacific Seafood had monopolized.

So we need information about what other types of permits they had, where they could have fished, what kinds of things they could have fished for, where they could have sold, their communications about these things -- that's all directly relevant, and it's information that we can't get except by getting it in discovery from the plaintiffs themselves.

Another issue here specifically is the issue of antitrust standing and antitrust injury.

We think that some of these plaintiffs don't even fish in the markets they claim will be harmed by the acquisition or don't even do business with Pacific Seafood or Ocean Gold. And that creates a standing problem for them, and it specifically implicates a rule about what's called antitrust standing or antitrust injury. And so we need the documents

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     about where these plaintiffs are fishing, what they
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     are fishing for and --
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                    THE COURT: Have you deposed the
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     fishermen yet?
                    MS. LEE: Your Honor, we have not
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     deposed the fishermen yet because we don't have any
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     documents from the fishermen to date. We issued
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     these requests for production almost two years ago.
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                    THE COURT: I know. We don't need to
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     go there.
                I know that. I got that. I know it was
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     a long time ago.
                    MS. LEE: Yes, Your Honor. And what I
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     was going to cap that with is to date, even on the
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     RFP where the plaintiffs served up a response saying
     they would produce documents, they have not to date
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     produced a single document. We have zero documents
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     from them.
                    So we have not yet deposed the
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     plaintiffs, but obviously that's something we need
     to do -- and quite soon because our expert reports
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     are due on September 1st. In fact, discovery will
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     be closing at the end of September. Once we get
     document discovery, then we'll do depositions of the
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     plaintiffs here. We'll need the Court's assistance
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     to compel production of the responsive documents.
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                    THE COURT: All right. Mr. Haglund,
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     let me hear from you.
                    MR. HAGLUND: Yes, Your Honor.
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     would like to emphasize first that this is a case
     that, on the plaintiffs' side, seeks strictly
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     injunctive relief.
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                    THE COURT: Can I interrupt for a
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     moment?
              That reminds me that I did wish to ask the
     defense a question. Is the defense asking for a
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     jury trial on your tort style claims?
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                    MS. LEE: Your Honor, we have not
     served a jury trial demand, I don't believe.
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                    THE COURT: Okay. So is that no, you
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     are not going to be seeking one?
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                    MR. SNIDER: Tim Snider. I don't know
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     if the deadline has passed yet to serve a jury
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     demand. And to be honest with you, I don't recall
     if one's been served yet or not. It's something we
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     want to talk about with our client. If Your Honor
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     is curious about that, we can promptly supplement
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     with an answer on that.
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                    THE COURT: I guess I'm only curious
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     in that if you do wish to have a jury trial on your
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     tort claims, it's going to be a separate proceeding
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     from the bench trial on the Sherman and Clayton Act
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1 claims.

Quite frankly, I think that may,

depending on how I decide the case -- if I decide it

in favor the plaintiffs at the bench trial -- I'm

not saying I am, but if I did, we might have to

rethink when you are going forward on a malicious

prosecution case.

So they will be severed if we go
forward with a jury on the tort claims. I want the
parties to know my thinking on that. Not trying to
dissuade you from doing that, but I don't see us
trying the case while a jury sits and listens for a
week to experts talking about monopolistic power.
We might as well shoot them all in the head. They
are going to kill us by the time we're done with
that. So it's going to be a separate event, and
we'll go from there.

But if we were trying it all together, that's fine, to the Court. But I do want the parties to know what my thinking is on how we are going to proceed if we have a jury trial on the tort claim.

I interrupted you, Mr. Hagland.

Please go ahead.

MR. HAGLUND: Yes, Your Honor. Our

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case on the plaintiffs' side is strictly for an injunction or a permanent injunction -- strictly injunctive relief.
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And it's going to be expert -virtually all of our testimony is going to come from
experts. And the expert reports are due -- our
expert reports are due June 30th. We anticipate
getting many rounds of documents, those documents we
said we would provide, responsive documents, to
defendants within the next couple of weeks by June
16.

However, the category of documents they've asked for, many don't make any sense to be required to be produced, especially when one takes into account the fact that there is a database that all the states -- or Oregon, Washington, and California, which are the three states that make up the West Coast seafood input markets we are concerned about in this case, all have very comprehensive fish ticket systems that have the data from the fish tickets going into a database that is available to the defense and to us. And it -- you can easily run data sets where -- for the plaintiffs' vessels that are in this case -- and this is the subject of an interrogatory that we are

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this case.

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going to respond to. We are assembling that data
now. We are going to be listing from the PacFIN
database the date, the catch, the delivery point --
all that data is going to be available to them in
the interrogatory answers that we are trying to
complete here in the next couple of weeks.
              So they want to go way beyond that
sort of data and want for example the -- the
documentation of all of our Coast Guard licenses and
permits. They want all the information, in number
9, about how the captains and crew are paid.
has no relevance to anything we're seeking. We
don't seek any damages. It would be relevant from
an antitrust standing perspective if we were seeking
damages in this case for price suppression, but we
are not.
              Number 10, they seek all of the
surveys, appraisals, or valuations of our fishing
boats. We can't imagine what that's relevant to.
              They seek -- multiple requests are
devoted to what have we done in terms of holding or
transferring quota share. That's not an issue in
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And then they want all of our financial statements. We are not seeking any

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damages. It makes no sense for my clients to be
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     subjected to these types of overbroad document
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     requests.
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                    THE COURT: All right. Thank you,
                  Any final word by defense?
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     Mr. Haglund.
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                   MS. LEE:
                              Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
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     So I think I have three points in response to what
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     Mr. Haglund said, beginning with his argument that
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     plaintiffs will be putting on their case solely
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     through expert testimony. And that's plaintiff's
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     prerogative if they want to put on their case solely
     through experts. But we are entitled to have
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     testimony from the plaintiff and entitled to records
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     and discovery from the plaintiff. That's my first
     point.
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                    The second point is Mr. Haglund argued
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     that it doesn't make sense to require production of
     documents beyond what's in PacFIN and AKFIN. We are
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     of course entitled to impeach whatever may be the
     records entered into the database. But in addition,
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     as explained in our reply, the PacFIN database
     doesn't record all the relevant information that's
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     on fish tickets. And we are seeking many, many
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     relevant documents beyond what's on the fish ticket
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     info, as we listed in our reply, and we are seeking
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communications and statements by plaintiffs about prices, testimony about payments, quotas, and finances of its fishing operations.

And so we are entitled to both the level of detail that's actually in plaintiffs' records, information about where they are fishing, and these additional items. Those are definitely relevant to key issues in this case speaking to both market definition and the other options that plaintiffs have for selling their fish.

It's also relevant to a theory of how they've been harmed in this case. Their argument is ex-vessel prices are being suppressed by Pacific Seafood below the levels of what pricing would be in a less concentrated market. So we are entitled to inquire into the prices and the effects of those -- the prices for those seafood products are having on the finances of a fishing operation and on the valuation of the vessels and the equipment and the fishing permits and the quota. We are entitled to have -- our experts would be able to get into the level of detail that allows them to compare the finances and profits of the plaintiffs fishing for these types of seafood as opposed to the finances and profits that fishermen are earning in less

concentrated markets or as to other types of seafood.

So the PacFIN database is absolutely not a substitute for the discovery that we are seeking here.

And then finally as to some of the specific kinds of document requests that he is pointing to here -- we go through some of this in our reply brief -- but he objects to producing information about the Coast Guard licenses and permits. As I alluded to earlier, those are relevant to the question of what other options plaintiffs have in terms of where they fish. And that is directly tied into where they fish and what they fish for and their options, directly tied into the relevant market analysis.

Mr. Haglund argues that the question of compensation is not relevant because damages are not at issue. We understand that plaintiffs are seeking injunctive relief. But their theory of harm here and their theory of anti-competitive conduct rests on the economics and finances of how this market operates and what its effect is on fishing operations. So it is definitely relevant and something that our experts want to look into to

investigate how these fishing businesses operate, what they take in, how they compensate their crews, how those (inaudible).

THE COURT: That seems like such a stretch because, you know, the success of the individual fishermen isn't at issue. The question is whether competition is being suppressed and they could be more successful. It doesn't matter if they are in default on loans or their boats are paid off. I don't know how that is possibly going to impact the decision I'm going to make or, quite frankly, what your experts are going to say.

MS. LEE: Your Honor, we think that it is relevant here because the fishermen may be fishing for different kinds of seafood other than the three -- so here they've alleged there are three seafood products where there is suppressed ex-vessel pricing -- groundfish, onshore whiting, and cold water shrimp. What plaintiffs are earning on those products and how that affects their operations as opposed to what the dynamics are of markets that are less concentrated goes to the question of whether or not Pacific Seafood is in fact squeezing these fishermen unfairly and acting to the detriment -- the financial detriment of the fishermen, Your

Honor.

THE COURT: Again, I just don't think that's the issue. I think you are misstating the issue that I have to find in this case. That's not the issue under the Sherman and Clayton Act, that they are squeezing somebody. It has do with unfair competition practices. It's broader than that.

MR. HAGLUND: Your Honor, this case is at a different level. It's all about competition in a broad and more generic way. It doesn't get down to the level of detail of individual fishermen that's being argued.

of whether the plaintiffs waived their objections to the RFP by waiting nine months, I'll look at the factors involved. Nobody's been knocking themselves out to get this issue resolved. I think it was the defense that asked for a stay that lasted a year so that they could get through their appeal rather than conduct discovery.

Nobody mentioned this at the status report that I requested, that there were -- there had been outstanding discovery issues for a long period of time. This is something that should -- should have been brought to my attention seven or

eight months ago. Nine months is clearly a long time.

The plaintiffs haven't given any great reason for the delay, but on this record I don't see there's any evidence of bad faith. I don't see any great prejudice to the defense. We have plenty of time.

This is also -- we have to keep in mind this is also a bench trial. It is not as if we can't get more information. Quite frankly, if during trial I don't feel like I have all of the information necessary to make the right decision -- I mean, we can carry the matter and get more information, get more information to the experts if necessary and, you know, get the facts that I need to make the right decision.

So I don't see that anybody's going to be prejudiced by going forward with the objections the plaintiffs have made to the requests for production, especially in light of the fact that at least from my perspective many of the requests are overbroad.

The defense, of course, I know disagrees with me on that, but many of these requests do appear to me to be overly broad and only

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     tangentially relevant -- sometimes just not relevant
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     in my view of where this case stands. Some of them
     are just vague, and many of them I think just
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     ultimately are not proportional to the needs of the
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     case.
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                    So I'm going to consider the
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     plaintiffs' objections despite their tardiness.
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                    Let's look first at requests 4 through
         These are where defendants are seeking logbooks,
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     electronic and navigational data, and other
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     information. I mean, I guess I would say in general
     to all these requests -- in deciding this case I can
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     just tell you my interest in deciding this case is
     going to be based on really an analysis of experts
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     in the field based on market data and their
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     experience with the fishing industry.
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                    I just don't see this case turning on
     the navigational data of an individual fisherman on
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     an individual day. I don't see it turning on the
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     individual sale of a particular catch by an
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     individual fisherman on a particular day.
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                    And again, if the experts convince me
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     that that kind of data is germane to the decision I
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     have to make about the markets and whether there is
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a violation of the Sherman or Clayton Acts, then

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     we'll get the information. But right now it seems
     disproportionate to what I believe are going to be
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     the ultimate issues in the case.
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                    I'm going to sustain the objections to
     requests 4 through 7 finding that they have little
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     relevance and they are not proportional to the needs
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     of the case.
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                    And again, I suspect there will be
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     questions about some of these issues in depositions
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     and some of this information is going to be
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     gathered.
                    With regard to requests 1 through 3,
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     29, and 32, these seek documents summarizing all
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     seafood sales from January 2010 to present. Again,
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     I'm going to find that they do not have sufficient
     relevance and are not proportional to the needs of
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     the case.
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                    Request number 8 which seeks
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     information about regulatory constraints such as
     Coast Guard and other fishing licenses for
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     plaintiffs, I'm having a hard time understanding the
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     relevance. And I think in deposition -- I mean,
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     certainly the parties know what regulatory
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     constraints exist.
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If after depositions it appears that

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we need more information regarding specific regulatory constraints, we can look further at production of documents. But it seems like something fairly easy to ferret out in depositions with some questions.

Requests number 9, 10, and 14 have to do with plaintiffs' profits and valuations of the vessels it uses. I'm sustaining the objection on grounds of relevance.

Requests 11 through 13, these have to do with the plaintiffs' Individual Fishing Quotas and Individual Transfer Quotas. Again, I'm sustaining the objection on grounds of relevance and proportionality.

Request number 17 which seeks communications related to prices relevant to ex-vessel pricing, it's a very broad request. I don't know how to begin to determine what this is --how broadly -- I mean, communications related to prices is broad. Again, at this stage I'm finding that the defense has not made a requisite showing that it's relevant given the needs of the case. If at a later time when we look at the expert reports it appears that this particular type of information becomes relevant, we can revisit the matter at that

time.

Request 15 and 16, countervailing power documents, I'll overrule the objection to that. It may have some relevance to determining the markets.

Request number 24, communications about this lawsuit, I'll grant with regard -- I guess this goes towards what ultimately is the tort claims, whether there was some malfeasance in bringing the prosecution. So it seems the plaintiff is willing to turn over any non-privileged, non-work-product related documents that are related to the lawsuit. That seems appropriate. I'm not going to get into an argument about whether the appropriate word is "about" or "related". I can see no difference.

What I'm ordering the plaintiffs to do, if they are in possession of documents that are not privileged, not work product, containing communications relating to the lawsuit, that needs to be turned over.

Request 33 to 34, this is generally seeking documents relevant to the existence of economically distinct geographic markets. This is going to be in the expert reports, so I'm going to

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     grant -- I'll sustain the objection to requests 33
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     through 34.
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                    Is there anything I'm missing in terms
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     of a request that hasn't been responded to from
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     plaintiff?
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                    MR. HAGLUND: Not that I'm aware of,
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     Your Honor, looking at it.
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                    THE COURT: From defense?
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                    MS. LEE: Your Honor, I'm trying to
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     look through here.
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                    THE COURT: We'll get a minute order
     out just outlining specifically which have been
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     sustained, which have been overruled. I think I've
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     covered all the ones that you've mentioned in your
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     briefing. If I haven't -- if I've missed one, just
     simply send an email to Ms. Pew. I'll take a look
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     and issue a ruling on it. I think that's the
     easiest way to do that.
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                    Let's get the minute out order out.
     If there's something we missed, we can deal with
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     that. We've got expert report deadlines. I assume
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     you are moving forward on scheduling depositions.
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     Is there anything else that I can help you with
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     today?
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                    From the plaintiff first. Anything?
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                    MR. HAGLUND: No, Your Honor.
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                    THE COURT: All right. From defense?
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                    MS. LEE: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
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                    THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very
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     much. We will go off the record.
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                       (The hearing was concluded
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                       at 11:38 a.m.)
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     State of Oregon
                              ss.
     County of Lane
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          I, Eleanor G. Knapp, CSR-RPR, a Certified
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5
     Shorthand Reporter for the State of Oregon, certify
     that the witness was sworn and the transcript is a
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     true record of the testimony given by the witness;
     that at said time and place I reported all testimony
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     and other oral proceedings had in the foregoing
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     matter; that the foregoing transcript consisting of
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     22 pages contains a full, true and correct
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     transcript of said proceedings reported by me to the
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     best of my ability on said date.
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          If any of the parties or the witness requested
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     review of the transcript at the time of the
     proceedings, such correction pages are attached.
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          IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and CSR
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     seal this 12th day of June 2017, in the City of
     Eugene, County of Lane, State of Oregon.
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       Ellaur glhapp
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     Eleanor G. Knapp, CSR-RPR
     CSR No. 93-0262
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     Expires: March 31, 2018
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